HOLE NO. 6729.

SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1855.

FAIRS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

BESTING DEBATE ON THE LIQUOR LAW.

BEMARKS OF MR. COLEMAN.

e Letter of Fernando Wood.

ortant Conference Relative Harbor Encroachments.

w Nothing Movement in the Assembly.

ATTEMPT TO CHECKMATE W. H. SEWARD,

NEW YORK LEGISLATERE.

ALBANY, Jan. 26-4 P. M.

e Committee of the Whole, Mr Blatchford in the presumed the consideration of the bill to suppress

e, and comine the power to grant licenses upon the e SPRANKE moved to strike out the words requiring

cleating Equors as a beverage. Agree d to. ging the details of the second section, but without

GLEASON proposed to reduce the penalty of the to be given by the licensed seller from \$1,000 to

Maguzzz addressed the Committee, chiefly to e that those members from the city of New York sustained this bill, did so against the strongly exsed sentiament of the pecific of that city, who had a the gentleman who vetoed the bill of last year a city of 14,000 over his Maine Law opponent, the sat Exemption.

rity of 14,000 over his Maine Law opponent, and ent Executive.

Barks sustained the proposition to amend, here, without it, the traffic would become a legalized opply against the poor, for no poor man, unable to mand a thousand dollar bond, no matter how sober, oral, or houset he might be, would be allowed to enin the traffic.

Magurate wished to confine the operation of this is native born white male sitisens.

Character wished to confine the operation of the confine the confine the confine the operation of this is native born white male sitisens.

The CHARK—The gentleman's proposition is not now in r.

"AGUINE—I beg pardon. I thought the native ement was always in order.

"O'KENNE spoke against the whole bill, criticising, evere language, the motives which impelled the ultrade of temperance, and challenging them to a defence principles embodied in the bill.

"LEGUR related an anecdote expressive of his opinion lose who escand so eager to draw the friends of the mto its discussion—of a huckster woman in Philaman, who immisted that if the provokingly quiet are lady did not talk back, "she would burst." Mr. ould repret to chear of any such catastrophe to the nies of the bill; but even to prevent it, he could not duced to waste the time of the House in debate.

The motion to reduce the penalty of the bond to \$500 lost.

"MGGUNE renewed his amendment, restricting the

citizens.

PETT — Why not say Know Nothings.

McGURE:—Because I am ignorant of the character

h that phrase describes, as a mendment was lost.

O'Kimira moved to strike out the word sacrament because ten or a dozen of very improper personal to organize themselves into a sacramental circle, and hase wine, improperly, for sacramental purposes.

ATKEN moved to add the word "unadulterated," hat the phrase would read, "pure, unadulterated," hat the phrase would read, "pure, unadulterated, for sacramental purposes."

BAKEN thought if any believed adulterated wine er for sacramental purposes they should be allowed urchase it. He therefore opposed the amendment—th was lost.

BAKEN proposed a substitute for the second ion, providing for the election of the agents to be torised to sell intoxicating drinks. He preferred this to that of appointment by the County Judge; and as preferable. But this fact will not secure its tion. The bill is to be passed as it stands, without age and without defence—at the dictation of moral shoulds, who, supported by penny school district contions, from women and chuldren, are prowing about lobbies dictating to members how they should yot his bill. Lest.

r. ATTENS advocated the amenament as just an oper.
r.COLEMAN had moved to strike out all the second second the bdf (as he would to strike out all the other ions), because he deemed its provisions unnecessary wrong, and the whole bill calculated to retard rather a to promote the cause of temperance. It originated ritimately—not with a committee of the Legislature, he constitution contemplated—but with the committee of a self-constituted society or party outside the use, and in me way responsible to the people. It is a which thus originated—whose provisions are as of sive as they are stringent—which this Legislature is ed upon to enset. No amendments, it is understood, to be allowed to be made to it. It must pass as it to be allowed to be made to it. It must pass as it is from the hands of its self-constituted authors, a was a matter of regret, but not, perhaps, of surse. For previous to their election, and subsequent to it nomination, members were questioned, by letters tout from the rooms of this self-constituted society, regard to the course which they would pursue in event of their election—admonishing them, at the settine, that their failure or success in the canvass ald depend upon their response to the interrogatory ether they were, or were not, in favor of the Maine zer law. Unfoutbedly many gentlemen pledged themes to support whatever bill might be presented to m. But haw could they do this in view of their obtains as legislators? When they entered upon their tes here, they took an oath to support the constitution of the United States and that of the State of New rk. This was a personal obligation, which implied edom to act, untrammelled, upon whatever applied.

as an inconsistency here quite unbecoming those whom he people had selected to enact laws for their protection of government.

But Mr. C. did not object merely to the position in hich gentlemen had placed themselves by their premaure and improper pledges to a self-constituted society into the buff, also, as quite unnecessary to effect the sform professedly desires. The laws already upon our tatute booms, if enforced, would be found sufficient, his was no fancy of his own. The fact had been recent v demonstrated in the city of New York, and, in proof f this, he begged leave to read the following letter from he Mayor of the city of New York. And, in proof f this, he heard to have to read the following letter from he Mayor as the city of New York.

Jon. R. B. Colleman, Astor House:—

Bean Sin.—In reply to your's of the 22d inst., I have the sonce to say that my official engagement have been so present that I have set had time to read the problem, and, therefore, cannot form a judgment is to my opinion, and, therefore, cannot form a judgment is to my opinion of the empreyely as efficiently earried out, the citizing laws will be appears to me to result rather from the non-excettion of present laws them from the character of the laws themselves it is a popular error to mistake feeble administrative enforcements for defects in the statutes. This mistake has hen preductive of continual and never ending legislation, upon all subjects, until the beeks are so full of laws the new testute and studious lawyers can tell what is and what is not law.

I regret that it is impossible for me at this time to go at length into the oxidect of the suppression of intemperance, and the groups model to effect it, as your letter calls for. I

men arrests have been made—so pountly or punishment in licted—and yet out of nearly 6,000 licensed, the number of places open upon the Sabbath, for the sale of liquor, has been reduced from £80 before the commoncement of my administration, to tweety-six last Sunday.

These are the views of the Mayor of the city of New York. No man is more competent to express an intelligent opinion. He gives us no theory, but actual results. He speaks of that which he knows, and he speaks by authority and from experience. He, in common with all good men, had deprecated the evils of intemperance, flut when power was given him he did not contac himself to compaints of the inadequacy of existing twes, he availed himself of the laws in force—as a good magistrate should do. And he found the laws sufficient for the ourgoes, as all would who should, with equal real, and all framess and honesty, seet their unforcement. Mr. C. repeated that this bill, as it now stood, was not the offspring of the people's representatives: but of a gelf-constituted society, who seek to control legislation. It was sent here, not to be discussed and amended, as the judgment of sontiemen might suggest; but to be passed entire, as all its offensive stringonsy. If gentlemen, in view of the oath which they took on entering

exactions, however much he might regret it, it was not for him to judge them. His sense of duty and prepricty compelled him to pursue a different course. He could not support the bill.

Mr. Lazion said the remarks of his colleague (Mr. Coleman) were so gentlemanly and dignified, and so characteristic of the man, that a respectful reply was demanded. He admitted that the efforts of the Mayor of the city of New York had resulted in great good. The liquor dealers of that city had very generally complied with his request to close their shops on the Sabbath. But they seem to have an immediate motive for this compliance that motive is now apparent. It was intended to prove that the Maine law was not necessary to accomplish the reform desired. But it is not enough that these rumshops should, for a brief period, be closed on the Sabbath. That was well enough so far as it went, but it did not go far enough. The end desired by the friends of temperance and humannty looked far beyond—to the entire readication of the traffic on all days. This, no existing law, however stringently enforced, could accomplish. A prohibitory law was necessary. This is what is proposed, and this is what, he trusted, we should have. He was willing to concede all that Mayor Wood's friends claimed he had done; but this law would do more.

Mr. Pattur said he would like to have the remarks contained in the Mayor's letter reach the hearts of the friends of this bill, coming as they did from a man who have preceded him in office. Mayor Wood has certainly proved fearless in his action in this matter, and he hoped that due credit would be given him by the Maine law men. The Mayor has not only closed tavorns and other places where liquor is sold, but his doing so has damaged the business upon week days to such an extent that taverns are closing up in every part of the city. Therefore, should not the Mayor's remarks be appreciated by the friends of temperance than any ten mendment to strike out the second section would prevail. There was already, as the M

his wittiesisms at the leading members of the committee who reported it.

Mr. McGurar followed, earnestly protesting against the scope and purpose of the law, and the spirit in which it had originated.

Mr. Baker made an elaborate argument against the principle and details of the bill; reviewing at length and very ably the arguments adduced in its favor, and the spirit with which the temperance reform was now sought to be promoted—taking his stand upon the great idea of moral sussion, and arguing against whatever assumed the form of coercion in morals. (We shall probably publish this speech hereafter.) Without taking any question, the committee rose, and

The House adjourned.

Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1855. PETITIONS

By Mr. Z. CLARK, of citizens of Brooklyn, to prevent the distribution of the school fund for sectarian pur

By Mr. SPENCER, for the same object.

Mr. Brooks, by bill—To extend the charter of the College of Pharmacy in the city of New York. Also, of a bill to regulate the number of ballot boxes and number of ballots to be used in New York city.

Mr. WHITNEY-Of a bill to incorporate the American Political Historical Association.

Mr. Chosny offered a resolution appointing a commit-Mr. Choshy offered a resolution appointing a commit-tee of three Senators to proceed to Utica and investigate the cause of the resignation of Dr. Benedict as Superin-tendent of the State Lunatic Asylum. On motion, and by consent of Mr. Crosby, the resolu-tion was said on the table for the present. Mr. Dickinson called up the Assembly resolutions to Congress, in aid of the soldiers of the war of 1812, and they were agreed to. In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Z. Clark in the chair, the following bills were considered:—

the following bills were considered:—
To amend the charter of the Panama Railroad Com

The committee reported progress on the bill.
To appoint commissioners to locate the second New York State Lanatic Asylum. Third reading.
Mr. Hurchuss had consent to offer the following resolutions, which were adopted:—
Whereas. The Governor and Committees on Commerce from the Senate and Assembly of New Jersey are to be in the city of New York on Thursday, the 1st of February:

reary;
Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce of this Senate have leave of absence, to meet the said Governor and committees, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best method to protect the harbor of New York

ation the best method to protect the harbor of New York from encroachments.

In Committee of the Whole, Mr Watkins in the chair, the following bills were considered:—
To enable the school of the Five Points House of industry to participate in the distribution of the school moneys. Third reading.

To enable the Common Council of the city of New York to take testimony in matters referred for investigation or inquiry. Third reading:

Mr. Brooks had consent to report the bill to amend certain acts concerning the arrival of emigrants at the port of New York.

The Senate adjourned to 11 A. M. on Monday.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1866. Prayer by Rev. Mr. BARTLETT

Mr. STEVENS-In relation to the tenure of church property.

Mr. Conger-Relative to the salary of the County

the Districts Courts in the city of New York into one act.

Also—In relation to the Justices of the Marine and Justices Courts, in New York, and their clerks.

Also—To provide a separate ballot for certain judicial officers, in New York.

Mr. Sysvens—An additional rule, requiring all appropriation bills to be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, before being acted upon in the House. Mr. said that this rule was proposed at the suggestion of the Comptroller, who had found it very difficult to keep track of money bills passed, because no single committee had control of them. A register of such bills was necessary, and if this rule is adopted, such a register will be kept. Laid over.

Mr. BLATCHYORD—To explain and amend the New York Passenger act passed in 1947.

kept. Laid over.
Mr. Blarouronn—To explain and amend the New York
Passenger act passed in 1847.
Mr. Ruodrs—To amend the charter of the city of
Brooklyn.

Brooklyn.

NOTICE OF BILLS.

Mr. STUVVESANT.—Ho incorporate a Hebrew benevolent society of New York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. JIMMERSON.—In relation to Hamilton square in the city of New York.

New York. Mr. Blarchrond—To regulate the pilots of the Hell Gate channel. Mr. Lemm—To incorporate the New York State Colonization Society.

Mr. Struyus-awr—To amend section 114 and section 356 of the Code of Procedure.

Mr. Buckley—To prevent encroachments and obstruc-

Mr. Struyerant—To amend section 114 and section 556 of the Code of Procedure.

Mr. Buckley—To prevent encroachments and obstructions upon roads.

Mr. Pettr offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the now distracted state of parties, it is the duty of this Legislature to cast off the boads of party leaders, and vote only for such mee for the office of United States Senator as have above themselves, by their acts, speeches and votes, that they are true to the interests of the State, to the Public Schools and the who's country. Laid over.

Mr. Pettr moved that when the House adjourns it will adjourn until Monday, 12 M. Agreed to.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Blatchford in the chair, took up the bill to suppress intemperance. The motion pending was that of Mr. Coleman, to strike out the second sectior.

Mr. Winners opposed the mition. Reasons had been asked for the passage of the bill. One reason was that the people demanded it—they had been petitioning for such a law for many years. They desired that the Legislatures should do something to save fathers, sons, wives and daughters from ruin. Very few remonstrances had been presented against such a law. Two successive Legislatures had been elected to pass some law like that pending. Last year both Houses passed a law, which was vetted. But the people, nothing discouraged, have returned another Legislature in favor of such a law, with a Governor to sign it. In May, 1846, when the license question was referred to the people, the vote showed that they were opposed to the traffic. The friends of that low as a sectify business. It imposes an expense of nearly eighty millions a year on the tax payers. But if it be but half that, it is enormous. Why should those (chiefly the producers only swin and suggests. But for it, there would be but little suffering now. Enough money is wasted every year to build an enlarged canal from Lakerie to the Hudson. What is the cause of all the terrible suffering now experienced by the poor in your cities? Why are o

not pass this bill? The existing law has been in force fifty years. We have found it inadequate. If enforced, it could not accomplish the good desired. But could it be enforced? It has not been. Then, why shall we not have some law which could be enforced; and, when enforced, would be effective? Let us try it. It will do no harm; and, if it shall work oppressively, it can be repealed.

pealed.

Mr. ATTEN corrected the remark that no remonstrances had been sent up against this bill. Last year there were sent up innumerable remonstrances.

Mr. Wishen—But not to be compared to the number of

of rebellion against it, resulting in even greater chief than now exists.

Without taking any question, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

### MORE MARINE DISASTERS.

Stranding of the Bark Nazarene on Long Island A Whaleship Ashore—Later from the ship Sullivan.

We received intelligence yesterday morning of the stranding of the bark Nazarene, Capt. Pendleton, on Long Island. She sailed from this city on Thursday last, with a on Friday morning, about five miles to the eastward of the bark Flight, opposite Merrick. All hands safe. On Friday evening, when our informant left her, she lay with bows to the shore. At half tide one might walk to her dry footed. The chance of getting her off is repre

The Nazarene is an A2 vessel, of 245 tons, built at Soston, in 1852, where she is owned, and valued at about

The following letter from Fire Ireland is the latest re seived from the ship Sullivan, ashore there -

Srr.—The ship lies broadside to the beach, high and dry. They have discharged some 200 bales of cotton, and a lot of empty beer barrels. On account of the heavy northeast storm to day, they were obliged to leave the wreck—the sea breaking all over her. The cargo will have to be carted some two miles across the beach to the inlet, and put on board of small vessels and shipped to New York. If the weather should moderate, I think, from the look of things, they would get the cargo all out this week, as Capt. Ellis, the underwriters' agent, is a smart energetic man, and is driving things pretty lively. The ship is in a very bad condition; she is badly hogged, and every butt is started, and she would go to pieces before they could be ve her over the outer har

It was reported in the city yesterday that the whaleship "Black Warrior," of New Bedford, was ashore near Shelter Island, opposite Sag Harbor, having, as supposed, parted her cables in the gale of the night of the 24th She was high up on the beach, having gone on at full high tide. There is some mistake in the identity of this vessel. The only whaleman of that name belongs to New London, and was at Honolulu on the 15th of Novem ber last. It cannot, therefore, be her.

### WRECKS AT THE EASTWARD.

Boston, Jan. 27, 1855. The ship Golden Cross, from Kennebunk for New Orleans, and a new ship from Damariscotta for New York, put into Gloucester yesterday during the gale.

The ship Richmond reported ashore yesterday on Long Island, Boston harbor, remains tight. She will have to

The brig Bloomer has bilged. The passengers and crew

The brig Bloomer has bilged. The passengers and crew in both the above cases were all saved.

[From the Boston Advertiser, Jan. 27.]

Steamer R. B. Forbes, Captain Morris, Loveli's Island, came up at 10 P.M. Reports the gale very severe in the bay up to about 85; P. M. Brought up three passengers from brig Bloomer, from Halitax, ashore on Ram's Head The brig has bilged, lies head off shore masts standing, but the cargo may be saved. Captain Thorburn states that at 10% A. M. it commenced snowing. He judged Thatcher's Island to bear W. by S. Ram into the bay, and at 4½ made the Graves bearing N. W. sterred W. by S. made breakers ahead, hauled N. and let go both anchors, when the best hower parted, and the brig struck on Ram's Head bar. Got out the boats and isnded the crew and passengers after, who were al comfortably accommodated in a house on the island After taking the passengers of the Bloomer, Captain Morris proceeded up the west way to assist the skip Richmond, which had parted both chains at dark, and was supposed to have made sail for the city. Chartain M. found her ashore on the S. E. side of Long Island; spoke her, and Captain Goolin stated that the ship was tight, and requested to have mades sail for the city. Chartain M. found her ashore on the S. E. side of Long Island; spoke her, and Captain Goolin stated that the ship was tight, and requested to have mades and for the skip was tight, and requested to have mades and the this brought down. The ship is on soft bottom. Captain Morris started about midnight with the requisite ald. The outer marine station reports that brig Bloomer, from Halifax, bound in, struck on Ram's Head, in Broad Sound, yesterday afterneon, swung round with her head N. E., and would undoubtedly go to pieces. A boat with the persons, in leaving the B. got ashore on Ram's Head har, and filled, but her crew all swam ashore. Another boat started subsequently with those remaining on boat of Long Island, where they landed, and the crew will undoubtedly be well cared for.

# Review of the Carnival.

The predictions of the clerk of the weather have been realized, and the intermission in which took place the carnival has only served to increase the zest with which it is celebrated by our people. The sleighs have once more asserted their supremacy, and nearly all kinds of vehicles with wheels have deserted the streets. Broadway has recovered from the effects of up by the frost, and the pavement has made its ap-pearance in several places already, the sleighing still continues excellent. From present appearances, if we might again venture to prophecy, we predict a continu-ance of the carnival for two or three days longer. The air is clear and frosty, the keen bitter wind which fol-lowed the thaw has died away, and the stars shine out in all their brilliancy from an unclouded sky. Those who could took advantage of the splendid opportunity which last night afforded them for sleighing, and it is to be feared that some allowed their love for it to extend the amusement beyond the hour which divides Saturday from the Sabbath. They are evidently determined to make the most of their time, and if they are not quite so scrupulous as their more religious brethren by them. Let every one enjoy the carnival while they can, and let them also observe the Sunday, for while we encourage healthful excitement and pleasure, we must frown down anything that looks like a violation of the Sabbath. Meantime, we hope the carnival will con-

The public will be gratified to hear that this great city only contains three gambling houses within its length and breadth; such, at least, is the happy conclusion at which we have have arrived, for the late Grand Inquest of the city and county of New York, after parading their of the city and county of New York, after parading their real and expressing their determination to use freely every means in their power for the suppression of vice and immorality, have been able to indict only three gambling bouses in the city. One of these indictments is against Pat Hearn, a gentleman too well known in the community to require any minute description of his person or his domicile. Another indictment is against one Hail, of the Fourteenth ward, whose first name the jury were unable to discovery and the third the fourteenth ward. were unable to discover; and the third indictment is against some person or persons unknown, whose names for the purpose of justice require to be kept secret at present. Pat Hearn and Hall both gave bail on Friday to appear at the next term of General Sessions, when they will be tried on the charge preferred against them that of keeping gambling houses. Many curious developements will in all probability be made in the course of their trial. Still we are glad that there were only three suspected delinquents upon whom the Grand Jury could make a descent, for we dare not suppose that after the presentment recently made by that illustrious body, a single gambling house could escape its searching scru-tiny. The public of New York have reason to congratulate itself on the state of the public morals. Let it do so

United States frigate Constitution, Coramander John Rodd, the fing ship of Com. Inanc Mayo, was at Majeira, 24th ult., all well. She expected to sail for Porto Pray is the Canary Islands on the 8th of January, to be reliared by the Jamestown.

United States steam frigate San Jacinto, Capt. Thomas Crabb, went into the Rondstead at Funchal, on the 24th ult., from Gibraltar, but preceded to sea without coming to sachor, to prevent being quarantimed.

### AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

PASSIGE OF THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL.

&c.,

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Washington, Jan. 27, 1856.
Mr. Goodwin, (whig) of N. Y., introduced a bill providing for the working of a steam dredgeboat in the har-bor of Oswego. Referred to the Committee on Com-

Mr. KERR, (whig) of N. C., offered a resolution calling

Mr. Kerr, (whig) of N. C., offered a resolution calling upon the President to inform the House, if not incompatible wish the public interests, whether, in any correspondence with the Minister of the United States at Madrid and the Spanish government, or otherwise, it is insisted by the latter that the treaty of 1795 between Spain and the United States is not applicable to the Spanish colonies, and that we are not entitled to the because of the provisions of said teats. nefit of the provisions of said treaty.

Mr. BAYLY, (dem. of Va.) moved that it be referred

to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Keen said he offered the resolution by request of distinguished statesman who formerly represented our country abroad. The Spanish government denies that courts of justice are open to our citizens for the collec-tion of their debts, which the treaty referred to undertook to guarantee. It is a subject of vast importance. The House refused to refer, and passed the resolution.

THE PERCH SPOLIATION BILL. Was then taken up in Committee of the Whole. Mr. BAYLY, (dem.) of Va., said he should move to strike out the enacting clause. He wanted to bring the House to a fair and considerate vote: not to take snap House to a fair and considerate vote, not to take snap judgmen; to revery gentleman was as well acquainted with the bill now as they ever will be.

Mr. Ors, (dem.) of S. C., was surprised at the motion. The opponents of the bill ought to have time to offer amendments. The gentleman from Virginia seems resolved that the details shall not be examined.

Mr. BATLY said he would not now press the motion.

Mr. Ors, offered an amendment, which was rejected, providing that no transfer or assignment made after January 27, 1855, shall be recognized by the Board of Commissioners.

January 27, 1850, shall be recognised by the Board of Commissioners.

Mr. Barrey, (dem.) of Mis., made a motion to strike out the appropriation which he subsequently withdrew. He said they who advocate the bill contend there is an obligation on the part of the government to pay the debt. No man denied the claim is larger than five millions, then why, with an overflowing treasury, scale down the claims? Would not this be scandalous, while admitting the justice of them?

Mr. Kern said it was a remarkable circumstance that that those gentlemen who deny anything is due, object to the bill because it appropriates less than we ought to pay. If those for whom the bill is intended are content with five millions, surely its opponents ought not to object.

with five millions, surely its opponents ought not to object.

Mr. Washiner, (whig) of Me., remarked, the claimants had said in effect, give us this amount and we will release you from further obligation. In his opinion they would be stopped by the bill from the further prosecution of their claims.

Mr. Joszs, (dem.) of La.—Has any evidence been furnished that they will be satisfied with this sum?

Mr. Washiners—That is the general understanding.

Mr. Hissand, (dem.) of N. H. was opposed to the bill. If an appropriation was made, it should be to pay all that is honestly due; but he regarded it as an entering wedge of thirty or fifty millions more.

Mr. Harris, (dem.) of Miss., said only such an amount should be paid as our government would have been able to obtain by the continuance of the negotiation. This appropriation is too short for the lobbies and too long for the House, like Fanny Essier's dress, which was too short for the galleries and too long for the pit. (Laughter.)

was too short for the galleries and too long for the pit.
(Laughter.)
Mr. Lyon. (independent) of N. Y., conderaned the
miserable picayune attempt which had been made to
grind down the bill from five to one million of dollars.
Mr. Warren. (dem.) of Ark., was in favor of the bill.
He thought too much time had been wasted, and was in
favor of going into the House and taking a direct vote
and moved to strike out the enacting clause, with the
view of accomplishing this object.
On the question being stated. Mr. Leroman. (dem.) of
Va., rose and moved the Civil and Diplomatic Appropria
tion bill be taken up.
The Charman, (Mr. Seymour.) decided the motion ou
of order, and was sustained on an appeal from his decision by the committee.
Mr. Seward, (dem.) of Ga.—I move the committee
rise.

Mr. FLORENCE, (dem.) of Pa.—With the recommendation that it pass.

Much emission and disorder was now manifested in
the proceedings.

Mr. Wannes said, seeing that gentiemen are serious in
their efforts to amend the bill. I withdraw my motion to
strike out the emecting clause.

Mr. Wanne, (dem.) of N. Y., said it was evident a majority of the House are in favor of the bill. They might
as well meet the question now as at any other time.
Further delay would be captious opposition. He regarded this as the most infamous and atvocious measure ever
brought before a legislative body.

Mr. FLORENCE appealed to the friends of the bill tocome up with a stendy and determined purpose, and pass
it, recognizing the right of the majority to rule.

Mr. Ohn and the first of the majority to rule.

Mr. Ohn did not know whather the gentleman would
find it an easy matter to crush out opposition.

Mr. FLORENCE—I meant fairly and honestly. (Laughter.)

ter.)
Mr. Onn—No objection to that at all. (Laughter.)
Mr. Laccums offered an amendment to exclude i surance offices or assignees from indemnity. Reject by 48 against 78.

Other amendments were offered, discussed and voted down, when the committee rose and a bill similar to that of the Senate's was reported, and, under the operation of the previous question, passed by year 110, nays to account the committee of the previous question, passed by year 110, nays

amid laughter, when Mr. Baver rose to a question of order.

Mr. Lerchen—Let it be read through.

Much confusion now ensued, amid mingled cries of "I object," "I object," "read," &c.

The amendment was then read, and is as follows:—
"An act to accomplish the following objects—First. To enable sundry unscrupulous and grasping companies of apeculators and brokers to still further aggrandic themselves, in the sacreligiously assumed name of the widows and orphans, by preying upon those by whose helplessness and necessities they have already amassed fortunes. Secondly, To replenish the purses and brighten the mercenary bopes of the several agents, loobyers, &c. of Washington, who are personally interested in its passage; and also to embolden those "modest" and conscientious worthies to renewed and increased efforts to depicte the national treasury so effectually as to hereafter preclude the pessibility of its funds ever again reaching one inchabor low water mark. (Excessive laughter.)

The yeas and says were then demanded on agreeing to Mr. Walsh's amendment.

The Symans, in answer to a question from Mr. Washburn (of Maise), decided that the amendment was in order.

Mr. Warshys—I move to lay the amendment on the

Mr. Wanner-I move to lay the amendment on the

able.
A VOICE—That would kill the bill.
Mr. WARREN—Then I'll not make the motion. (Loughter.)
Mr. Wasseun-I think an insult is offered to the
House by this amendment.

Mr. Wasselfan-1 issue an insulation of the season of the Sprakar-The Chair does not like to assume the prerogative of determining such nice questions.

Mr. Florance-The language of the amendment is historically untrue, indecorous in language, and is a reflection on what has been ascertained to be the opinion of the majority of the Senate and the House, and being so, ought not to be admitted in a legislative body. This was waited of order.

so, ought not to be admitted in a legislative body in its exp point of order.

The Franks.—The gentleman from New York (Mr. Walsh) thinks very differently.

Mr. Walsh-I hope no friend of the bill will object to setting forth its true object.

Mr. Orac.—As gentlemen want to cavil over the bill, I move that the House adjourn. Negatived.

Owing to the continued confusion the Stranks and he should be compelled to call the Sergeant at Arm: to take care of some gentlemen, as his power to enforce onlist was exhausted.

quiet was exhausted.

Mr. One moved an adjourgment until Tuesday next.

Negatived.

The question now recurred on the adoption of Mr.

Waish's amendment.

Mr. Bayry—) ask the gentleman to withdraw it. He has had his fun-

ias had his fun-Mr. Watsu rose to explain. Mr. Engrarox—I object to the gentleman's withdraw-

Mr. Econarcos - 1 of the general rejected, and his fir Walsh's amendment was then rejected, and his vote being the only one in its favor occasioned much

laughter.
The House then adjourned.

The Supposed Cuban Expedition.

EXAMINATION OF THE STEAMER MASSACHURBITS—SO

ARMS FOUND—LETTER FROM THE CAPTAIN.

On Wednesday last, as the steamer Massachusells was

about to leave this port, bound, as her clearing papers stated, for New Orleans via Mobile, she was boarded by the United States Deputy Marshals Messrs. De Angelo and Horton, and prevented from sailing, charged with being engaged in a filibustering expedition, and that she large quantity of small arms, cartridges, and other munitions of war. The vessel was taken to the slip between piers 11 and 12, and there detained until an examination could be had—twelve men being detailed to take charge

of her in the meantime

Yesterday, at noon, Deputy Surveyor Isalah Rynders, together with the United States Deputy Marshals De Angelos, Horton and Cook, prozeeded on board to formally examine the vessel. Her holds, fore and aft, were searched, as' were also the ladies cabins, upper and lower; but though the examination was as complete as pessible without discharging the cargo, nothing was found to in the slightest manner justify the vessel. After overhauling the steamer from stem to stern, several boxes were discovered in the ladies' after cabin, which were opened with the help of the em dray and saddle barness, martingales, stirrups gearing and other paraphernalia of a similar character. Single saddles and holsters for pistols were also found, but no of, that would in any way warrant the rumors affoat im officers, after being aboard two hours, discontinued their search until the cargo was further discharged, when it

is to be presumed the matter will be again investigated.

The Massachusetts had on board water and provisions for twelve days, sufficient to last her until she reached New Orleans, as proposed. There is also a number of casks aboard to be used as ballast, by filling with salt water, as the supply of coal lessened.

The Massachusetts, when first built, was used as a found steamer; after which she was taken to run be

tween this city and Philadelphia.

Mr. James W. Goodrich, the master of the vessel, called at the Henaub office yesterday, and denied, in the most emphatic manner, the participation of himself or his vessel in any unlawful expedition. He states that he was about taking the steamer, which he has recently bought, to New Orleans, where she was to be used it the cattle trade between that port and Texas, a business for which she is peculiarly fitted, being a large and

The following is his letter on the subject:

The following is his letter on the subject:

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Size—A publication appeared in several papers yesterday to the effect that my vessel had been seized by the United States Marshal, and that she had on board arms and ammunition, and was going to the island of Cuba. My steamer, the Massachusetts, was seized, it is true upon the representation of the Fpanish consul; but that she had any waspons or ammunition aboard, or intended to sail for any other port than New Orleans, is entirely fake. I have employed coursel, and offered at once to have my vessel thoroughly searched. After much delay, and a heavy expense, which I casnot well afford, an examination to day by the Deputy Surveyor has shown the atter falcebood of the libels upon her. Is there no way in which an American master can be protected from such outrages upon the part of our government officers, at the dictation of the agent of a foreigr government. Or is it no longer possible for an outward bound vessel to proceed upon her lawful voyage until she obtains the consent of the Spanish consul. They treat our vessels bad enough at sea and in their own ports, but it seems to be seking too much for them to annoy and injure us at our own wharves.

The charges against my ship are untrue from beginning to end, and I will have recress if the laws of our land will afford it. Will you insert this in your valuable paper, to correct the garbied story which has appeared heretofore, and oblige, your odd: servant,

\*\*Master of steamer Massachusetts.\*\*

The Maxor's Book of Commingers.

The Mayor's Book of Complaints The complaints on the Mayors book were not so name

rous yesterday as usual, and the police returns notice a few cases of neglect on the part of the gas companies to light the lamps. If the Mayor continues in the zeal for the duties of his office, he will seen have very little to do, and his complaint book will become entirely useless. The complaints already are becoming small be degrees ane beautifully less. The following were made yester

cont worth \$20.

That a large ple of bricks and stone is allowed to lie in front of No. 29 Twenty-first street, and that it has been there several weeks.

That A. Journey & Co., 41 and 45 Warren street obstructs the view of said street with a large flag, and that it is a public nuisance.

and gutter in front of halldle 250, 257 and 259 Elizabeth street, is constantly, after a snow storm, filled with ice and snow, which is seldom

anow storm, filled with ice and snow, which is seldom cleared away.

That several carts are permitted to remain in front of 17b, 177 and 179 Madison street, and that they are an obstruction to the passage.

That there is a dangerous hole, three or four feet deep, in Greenwich street, opposite 547.

That Lain & Fiste keep their shoe store in Catherine street, near Henry, and Mr. Farrel, in the same vicinity, keeps his bat store open on Sunday.

That Www. Colgate & Co. Nos. 6 and 8 Dutch street, obstruct the street with their scap carts.

That the Harlem Railroad Company, in clearing their track from the snow, throw the snow upon the sicewalk in large heaps.

VISIT OF A FORTUNE TRLLER.

After the Mayor left the office yesterday afternoon, a mildle aged woman of respectable app-tarance presented herself to one of the clerks and expressed a desire to see him. She said she had come a long distance for the express purpose of having an interview with him in regard to some private matter which was of the greatest impor-tance to her. The clerk informed her that the Mayor had gone home, when she at once told him the object of her visit. She made a bare subsistence, she said, for herself and child "by reading the cup for ladies," and as she understood that it was the intention of Mr. Wood to "put a stop to the business," shelmerely wished to state her circumstances and to obtain from him a permit to her circumstances and to obtain from him a permit to continue her peculiar avocation without interruption. As the clerk, however, could not answer all her enough rice, also left, after procuring the address of the Mayor, determined to call upon him to day, at his residence, and make her petition in person.

# City Intelligence.

FIRES AND ALARMS. There was an alarm of fire in the Seventh district, about three o'clock on Saturday morning, caused from plank in the first floor of the ink manufactory of lightbody & Co., corner of Duane and Rose streets, taking fire from the fornace in the basement. There was no camage of any importance cone, the work in the fac-

no camage of any importance Cone, the work in the factory proceeding as usual.

A fire occurred last evening, about eight o'clock, at
the straw and mattress store of George Pattersen & Co.,
No 52 East Broadway. The fire spread with great raploity among the straw and other inflammable matter in
the store, but owing to the promptness and energy of
the firemen it was soon extinguished. The posicemen
and neighbors dragger piles of flam ng timiner out of the
store in their arms, and threw them in the street. Were,
there is every reason to suppose that the whole block
would soom have been in flames, as the materials in the
neighborhood were of a most inflammable nature. The
damage was triting.

Manusarms Limans — A becture on Politics and

Mancaprize Laurany.—A lecture on Politics and Patriotism will be delivered on Monday evening, at the lecture room of Clinton Hall, Astor place, by J. H. Wainwright Esq., son of the late Bishop Wainwright The unbject is one which is attracting a good deal of at-

United States District Marshal's Office

Jan 27-G Flietti alias Kraft was charged, on the affida-vit of Paymond Knowles, with having been engaged in the vit of maymood Anowses, with maring been engaged in the clave trade, in the American solonoper Advance, in Net. 1812. The complaint states that the account equipped the achooner in New York for carrying on the trade of slaves on the count of Africa. The schooner, it appears, was captured on the count of Africa, in November, 1802, and information being received that the captain was in this city, a warrant was issued and he was arrested by Deputy Marskal Horton, and taken before Mr. Commis-sioner Morton, who remanded him for examination.

## ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Facts and Speculations About the War.

Views of the English and French Journals.

OPINIONS OF LEADING MILITARY MRN.

The Projected Mediation of the United States.

Cur Loudon, Paris and Berlin Correspondence.

Ac., de., do.

Our London Correspondence.

LONDON, Jan. 9, 1855. Effect of the Foreign Enlishment Bell on the Stability of the English Ministry-Parallel Positions of the London Times and New York Herald un Reference to their Influence on Public Opinion-Unfitness of Lord Ragian for his Present Mili tary Command - Miserable Inefficiency of the Engthe Cabinet-Lord Palmerston's Tactics-The

The Queen of England as she Really is, &c. In my last letter which I had the honor of for warding to the HERALD, 5 particularly drew attention to the ministerial proposition for a Foreign En-listment bill, and the heavy blow and discouragement the carrying of such a measure would be to the nation at large, no less than to the stability of the government. Although at the time I wrote I had not had an opportunity of perusing the debates, and knew only the division, I was quite certain from the floating opinions which were current in all the clubs, that I did not assume too much in advising you of its almost certain effect.

From the hour that this ill advised measure became a law, there has been nothing but gloom and shadow and disheartening foreboding throughout the country. The ministry have done their best to strike the national enthusiaem at the rebound, and our leading journal, the Times, has not been slow to perceive accordingly that it tottered to its fall. The Enlistment bill itself, I ventured to predict, the ministry would scruple to act upon in the face of a Parliamentary minority of two hundred, and there are already symptoms of the fact. The ex use is, that the strong language of the press and of leading public men, is resented by the countries from which supplies were expected, and that gallant mes, bards, have little encouragement to do battle for a people who heap upon them all sorts of reviling and such epithets as hired cuthroats, military jail birds. mercenary scum, et cetera, but the truth is probably to be found in the incontrovertible fact of the country being dead against the measure.

Nothing can be more absurd than the tirade

which, under these circumstances, has been made against the Times, as if it were a mere party four-nal, and it is certainly no high proof of the little common sense prevalent among men when, in the common sense prevalent among men when, in the face of experience, in the face of this staring them broadly in their very presence, they require again and again the same arguments to be repeated, the same proofs to be brought forward which have, under similar circumstances, constactly accounted for "the milk to the coconaut." The Times, any more than the New York Herand, cannot be influenced by bribes, or perional caprice, or petty motives, it affects to be, and it, the voice and embodiagent of the people of England. While the people halt between two fires, while the people are undetermined in their policy of peace or war, while the people halt between two fires, while the people has best in their recaption of ministerial measures, the Times halts and wheels about and tacks to every entit of wind, its master is the public. It is from it alone any bribe can come, and to follow it like a taithful spatiel, while like a beying bloodhound it means to lead the way, is the supreme quintescence of its art; and jet no great question has ever agitated the national mind but the Times in instantly accused of ractiving a money bribe, as if it were physically in the power of a government to affect the exchequer of a journal that realizes a profit of a hundred thousand pounds a year from its employer, the people, which thus secures its fidesity; and jet when Catholic emandipation, jeform, and free trade were carried, this was ever the charge. Ween it heritated to flug the war hatchet, it was Russian rold that muzzled the Dread-hought of Printing House Square, and now, when it opens the issues of horrors and shows the miserable face of experience, in the face of facts staring them nought of Printing House Square, and now, when it opens its leaves of horrors and shows the miserable that the bunderer would have taken such a means of indicating its wrath. Its columns would, on the centrary, have been rull of the rights of the press, the paliadium of our constitution, Ac, enough to wake the land from end to end. No, the Times finds, from the means it has at its disposal, that our condition has been tried in the bainnes, and found wanting—that it never was, in fact, a coalition at all, but an association of independent parts, which never signomerated or inseed, and which, coming in like a lion, bids fair to go out, like Herod, with a strik. It has falled, signally failed, in its civil measures; and in war, it has so terribly confounded everything, that our officers are desiring to comes back by hundreds, and our poor soldiers, tattered, shoeless, feedless, burrowing like rabbits, are vising that if ever they hear a poor organ grinder playing "Brittons never shall be slaves," they will fortness the first, it was said in those quiet direles of middle life which do not affect ministerial patronage, that a greater absurdity than the appointment of Lord Reglan could not well have been committed. A more hencet, upright specimen of an English genieman is was impossible to find; but his being on the staff of the Duke of Wellington forty years ago from the age of 17 to 25, while he never had the command of a single company, was surely not the best qualit as ton for a General commanding as ex-ceition under

tieman is was impossible to flad; but his being on the staff of the Duke of Wellington forty years ago from the age of 17 to 25, while he never had the command of a single company, was surely not the best quald action for a General commanding as expedition under a state of warfare whelly revolutionized since the period of his antecedents—an expedition under a star of warfare whelly revolutionized since the period of his antecedents—an expedition which, as far as knowledge of the recourses of the acemy is concerned. Is found to be one of the most remarkable "kaps in the dark" in the records of history.

We bragged of an immense superiority in military engines—of outnumbering the enemy in long range; we talked of confronting Sweaborg, and we did confront Sebastopol—and lo! the Russians beat us both in number and sailbre of guns. Our War Department, which was to have been consolidated and rendered efficient through all its branches, still pleads weakness as the excuse for nonperformance. Our transport service is indifferent; our commissional cannot find food for the an main required, and our quartermaster Generals" department saves the men who are to flight our battles to the indemency of the open sky. English pluck is to do everything. The fleet, half manned, is desired, in the total of its Admiral, to attack stone wain, which it might as well have peppered with a th cannicter. Our cavary is to make a charge a mile and a half off in the midst of raking batteries and is duly annihitated; our position, as at inkermann, in softs of reiterated cour position, as at inkermann, in softs of reiterated cour position, as at inkermann, in softs of reiterated cour position, as at inkermann, in softs of reiterated cour position, as at inkermann, in softs of reiterated cour position, as at inkermann, in softs of reiterated cour position, as at inkermann, in softs of reiterated cour position, as at inkermann, in softs of reiterated cour position is an annihilated; our position is an annihilated; our position of the present of t